295
439
[651]

The development of the woven goods and footwear industry was successfully promoted by the tariff policy, i. e. especially by the Laws of October 1931 and August 1934. The woven goods production to-day entirely covers the demand of the home market, and on that account also the imports of foreign goods, which in 1928 still represented 173.3 tons, by 1937 had sunk to only 7.3 tons. The imports of leather footwear, thanks to the consolidation of native production, have also declined, although not by a long way to the same extent. In 1928, they amounted to 36.1 tons; in 1937, on the other hand, to 19.4 tons.

### 4. The Metal and Machinery Industry.

392
433
[464]

The number of workers employed in the metal and machinery industry in 1937 amounted to 2 792 or 8.8% of all the industrial workers of Lithuania. Its share in relation to the total of the engine horse-power amounted to 3.7%; its share in relation to the gross production value to 5.2%; and in relation to the net production value to 6.4%. This industrial branch was in the pre-war Lithuania more highly developed than to-day. In 1913, in the present political territory of Lithuania approximately 4 000 workers were employed in the metal industry. The diminution of the scope of production is due to the curtailment of the outlet for export goods. Nevertheless, during the last two years one can again discern a rapid development tempo.

The comparative figures on the changes in structure since 1927 are shown as follows:

| | 1927 | | 1931 | | | 1937 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Concerns | No. of Workers | No. of Concerns | No. of Workers | Capacity of Engines in H. P. | No. of Concerns | No. of Workers | Capacity of Engines in H. P. |
| **Total** | 94 | 1 895 | 95 | 1 863 | 3 134 | 103 | 2 792 | 4 677 |
| **Including.** | | | | | | | | |
| Metal Industry | 11 | 547 | 20 | 665 | 2 781 | 32 | 1 190 | 4 271 |
| Machinery Industry and Means of Transport Production | 16 | 528 | 19 | 722 | | 14 | 1 059 | |
| Mechanical Workshops and Sheet Metal Supply | 62 | 772 | 51 | 422 | 353 | 46 | 414 | 406 |
| Electro-Technical Concerns | 5 | 48 | 5 | 84 | | 10 | 109 | |

On the basis of these figures we may conclude that the growth of the staffs relates to the metal and machinery industrial undertakings managed on a factory scale, and to the electro-technical branches, while the more hand-managed locksmith's and tinsmith's workshops slowly but steadily declined. 392 433

The nomenclature of the products of the metal and machinery industry is extremely differentiated, for which reason comparative figures for the production quantities of separate articles are wanting. The most important items consist of nails, wire, zinc-plate, agricultural implements, and various building materials. Nearly a fifth of the ascertained production value of the metal and machinery industry accrues to the output and repair of means of transport (railway-waggons, motor chassis, and shipbuilding), among which, however, the principal rôle devolves upon the workshops of the State Railways. Comparative quantity data for the past years are available only for wire and nails and zinc-sheets; they are as follows (in tons): [397] [396]

| | 1931 | 1932 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wire & Nails | 4 694 | 4 421 | 3 411 | 3 719 | 4 324 | 5 156 |
| Zinc - sheets | · | · | 409 | 495 | 672 | 558 |

The production index of the metal and machinery industry, ascertained on the basis of the **ad valorem** data and related to the basis year 1931, shows the following course:

| 1931 | 1932 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100.0 | 90.8 | 95.3 | 100.2 | 151.9 | 162.7 |

The far more favourable development tendency of the index of total production of the metal and machinery industry than that of wire and nail production, alike in the crisis years and also in relation to the figures for 1937, points to the creation of new branches of production; for example, enamel and aluminium ware has been to a greater extent produced since 1934, &c.